

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIII. No. 7330.

英一千八百八十八年十二月十號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

丁亥年正月八日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SANDERLL & CO., 130 & 134, London Wall Street, W.M. WILLS, 164, Cornhill Street, E.C. W. M. WILLS, 164, Cornhill Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBERT PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. G. HIRSCH & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—M. A. DE CRUZ, Steamer QUELON & Co., Amoy, N. MOLLA, Podder, Hedges & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,500,000  
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS, \$3,200,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.  
HOD. J. BELL IRVING, H. HOPPIUS, Esq.  
C.D. BOTOMLEY, Esq.  
W.H. F. DAREY, Esq.  
H. L. DALYMPLE, Hon. A. P. McEWEN, Esq.  
Hon. F. D. SASSON,

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, Thomas J. L. Johnson, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager, John Walter, Esq.  
MANAGERS.  
Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq.  
LONDON AGENTS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 23, 1886. 947

NOTICE.  
RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1887. 754

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.  
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LOUIS PIROT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1887.

HAHN, PIROT & Co.

Mr. GEORGE SACHSE has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January, 1887.

HAHN, PIROT & Co.

M. FREDERICK DODWELL has this Day REMOVED CHARGE of our BUSINESS at this Port.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1887. 159

## NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. ED. MILLER to SIGN Bills of LADING in our Name from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1886. 3274

## Notice of Firm.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will ENTER into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January 1887, as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style or Firm of 'HUGHES & EZRA'.

E. JONES HUGHES.  
N. N. J. EZRA.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1886. 2492

## Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Sixth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Peader's Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 4 p.m., to receive a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1886, and the Report of the General Managers, also to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 22nd Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, February 9, 1887. 232

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE Fifteenth ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

the 17th and 18th February, 1887.

ALL EXHIBITS must be entered not later than the 14th instant, and PLANTS IN POTS should be sent in on the 16th instant.

Admission:—First Day, \$1; Second Day, 20 Cents.

Tickets for the First Day may be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Schedules of Prizes can be obtained from CHARLES FORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 5, 1887. 202

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Three O'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 22nd February instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 4, 1887. 200

## NOTICE.

### THE SPACIOUS PREMISES known as The

Hongkong Steam Laundry Company (Limited), comprising:

A SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, SPACIOUS DRYING ROOM WHICH CAN BE UTILIZED AS A GODOWN, & YARD,

— AND —

INLAND LOTS, Nos. 742 and 743, upon which it stands, measuring about 24,000 Square Feet.

Also,

### FOR SALE.

1 HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.

1 MACPHERSON WASHING MACHINE for Heavy Work.

2 ROTARY WASHING MACHINES for Family Work.

1 DASH WHEEL RINNING MACHINE.

1 Do. Do.

1 CENTIFUGAL MACHINE for Wringing.

1 SET OF FOUL COPPER BOILERS.

1 STARCHING MACHINE.

2 IRON STOVES for Heating Iron.

1 COMPLETE DRYING CLOSET, WITH TWENTY HEATED BINS.

1 DREDGING ENGINE MACHINE.

1 Do. Do.

1 MANGLE, with DRIVING and REVERSING GEAR.

A. O'D. GOULDIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, January 27, 1887. 146

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 177

## NOTICE.

### THE REGISTERERS OF SHARES of the

Corporation will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day February current (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 158

## NOTICE.

### WE have authorized Mr. ED. MILLER

to SIGN Bills of LADING in our

Business at this Port.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1887. 159

## NOTICE.

### WE have authorized Mr. ED. MILLER

to SIGN Bills of LADING in our

Name from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1886. 3274

## Business Notices.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
BUS CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR  
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF  
the following:

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

PATENT LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

WATER-PROOF CANVAS OVERLAND TRUNKS.

AMERICAN CABIN TRUNKS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE GLADSTONE BAGS & VALISES.

FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS and CASES.

PATENT STEEL 'P. & O.' CABIN TRUNKS.

PATENT STEEL DRESS TRUNKS.

LADIES' SARATOGA TRUNKS.

AIR-THI-SUIT CASES.

TRAVELLING DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.

RUGS, STRAPS and LABELS.

WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.

LEATHER BOOT CASES (for packing Boots inside Trunks).

Also,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRAVELLING RUGS, CAPS, WATER-PROOFS, and UMBRELLAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

1887.

Hongkong, February 2, 1887.

1887.

Hongkong, February 2, 1887.

## Entertainments.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

**TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY,**  
11th and 12th February, 1887,  
will be held from 8 to 12 P.M.  
**FANCY FAIR AND FETE**

**IN AID OF THE ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL  
ORCHAR FUND.**

The Fair will be held in St. George's Hall, which will be convened for the occasion into 'A MEDIEVAL VILLAGE.'

Presided over by Russians, Swiss, Italians, Danes of the Red Cross, French, Americans, La Fille du Regiment, Water Shop-holders, Flower Girls, the Seasons, Ladies of the Last Century, &c., &c.

**A WHEEL OF FORTUNE,**  
Under the superintendence of  
MOTHER HUBBARD, DANE, TROT, AND  
MOTHER GOOSE

'A GIPSY ENCAMPMENT.'

**FORTUNE TELLING**.....WELL OF TRUTH  
WEIGHING CHAIR.....&c., &c.

**IN THE THEATRE**.....will be performed at 10 P.M. on each evening.

**AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL  
BURLESQUE ENTITLED**

**THE LILY OF THE (HAPPY)  
VALLEY)**

or,

**THE TEST, THE TOUT, AND THE TAPAN.**

By the Author of 'Buttercup Bow.'

**IN THE ST. ANDREW'S HALL**

**PANORAMA DESCRIPTIVE OF THE  
"WAR IN THE SOUDAN."**

Specially painted for this occasion by  
HERA LOUIS KLEIN, of London.

**ADMISSION**.....**ONE DOLLAR.**  
Children, Soldiers, Sailors, and Police,  
50 Cents.

**TICKETS** may be obtained from Messrs  
KELLY & WALSH; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.;  
and W. BREWER.

**TICKETS** for the burlesque may be obtained  
from Messrs KELLY & WALSH.

**DRESS CIRCLE** (numbered and re-  
served).....**81.**

**STALLS**.....**50 CENTS.**

**A SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE** of  
the PANORAMA for CHILDREN will take  
place on **SATURDAY**, 12th February, at  
6 P.M. Admission, 50 Cents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1887. 173

## LUSITANO CLUB.

ON **WEDNESDAY**,

16th February 1887, at 9 p.m.

**MUSICAL CONCERT** will be given by  
THE AMATEUR PUPILS  
OF  
MAESTRO CATTANEO,  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS OF THE  
ITALIAN CONVENT.

**ADMISSION**—not under ONE DOLLAR.

**Tickets** may be obtained at the LUSITANO  
CLUB, from Saturday, the 13th Instant,  
from 10 a.m., and from MAESTRO CATTANEO  
from this date, No. 9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, February 8, 1887. 224

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

**THE S.S. Polymnia**, Captain SCHULZ,  
having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature by the Undersigned, and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from  
alongside.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded un-  
less notice to the contrary be given before  
2 p.m. TO-DAY, the 7th Instant.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will  
be landed into the Godowns of the Kow-  
loon Pier or GODOWN Co. and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the 14th Inst.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, charred, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns where they  
will be examined on the 14th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 7, 1887. 211

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEs.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamer Japon** having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at Consignee's risk  
and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all  
Claims must be made immediately, as none  
will be entertained after the 15th Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1887. 221

## To-day's Advertisements.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**SALINGER'S ENGLISH OPERA  
BOUFL COMPANY.**

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL.

**TUESDAY,**  
15th February, 1887.

**Business Manager**, Mr. N. SALINGER.  
**Stage Manager**, Mr. ARTHUR RIBBY.

**ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF  
PROGRAMME.**

**R. PIANQUETTE'S COMIC OPERA,**  
In Three Acts.

**Les Cloches De Cerneville,**

**THE MISER AND HIS GOLD.**

**Characters:**

Henri Marquis de Corvis...Mr. Arthur  
villo...Rigby.

Bailiff of Corville...Mr. Frank D'Este.

Gobo His Factotum...Mr. G. O.  
Wilson.

Grenieroux A Fisher Lad...Mr. Arthur  
Ribble.

Gaspard A Miser...Mr. Herbert  
Selwyn.

Sorpolo A Waiter...Mr. Sylvester  
Jones.

Germaine Gaspard's Niece...Miss Lena  
Nutting.

Manette Village Gipsies...Miss Alice  
Emmett.

Oriato Master Magnus Salinger.

**SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES AND  
APPOINTMENTS.**

**Musical**, Mr. H. W. POWERS WOOD.  
Director.

By kind permission of Colonel ANDERSON  
and Officers, the Band of the Northamptonshire  
Regiment will play during the  
interval.

**PRICES OF ADMISSION:**

Dress Circle and Stalls.....82.

Back Seats.....11.

Military and Sailors in Uniform Half-  
Price to Back Seats only.

To avoid disappointment secure your  
seats early.

Reserved Seats may be booked at Messrs.  
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, where a Plan  
of the Hall may be seen.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9.

Hongkong, February 10, 1887. 236

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Pokien*, Captain WYLIE, will be  
despatched for the above

Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 13th Instant, at  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 10, 1887. 233

**FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.**

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOT Responsible for Debts.**

The Company's Steamer  
*Phra Chom Kao*, Capt. W. H. WATSON, will be  
despatched for the above Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 13th Instant,  
at 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1887. 237

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR MANILA (DIRECT).**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Esmeralda*, Captain HANLIN, will be  
despatched for the above

Port on **MONDAY**, the 14th Instant, at  
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 10, 1887. 234

**SHIPPING**

**ARRIVALS.**

February 10, 1887.

Trinom, British steamer, 1,450, Wm. N.  
Allison, Glasgow and Singapore, February

4, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Frijs, Danish str. 412, Chas. A. Lund,  
Helsingør February 7, General.—ANHOLD,  
KABERG & CO.

Compta, Netherland steamer, 1,201, W.  
S. SAMMANS, Samarang 28, Sugar.

Ventura, Spanish barque, Captain R.  
Estival.—REMEDIOS & CO.

**SHARE LIST.—NOTIFICATION.**

February 10, 1887.

Stocks. No. of Shares. Value. Paid up.

BANKS. 10,000 120 all \$4,500,000

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 2 2 1/2 100,000

Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd. 8,000 2 all 50,000

Union Insurance Co., Ltd. 10,000 2 25 3 1/2 75,000

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 2 25 3 1/2 180,000

Chancery Insurance Co., Ltd. 10,000 250 50 180,000

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 120 12 1/2 120,000

Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd. 40,000 100 20 ...

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd. 40,000 2 all 180,000

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. 20,000 50 all 142,370

Int.-China S. N. Co., Limited. 16,397 25 1/2 112,000

Perf. Chinese Co., Limited. 31,212 1/2 1 1/2 100,000

Perf. China & S. N. Co., Limited. 10,000 120 12 1/2 75,000

China Imperial Co., Ltd. 27,000 500 all 5 1/2 300,000

" " 1884 A. 27,000 500 all 5 1/2 June 30

" " 1884 B. 27,000 500 all 5 1/2 Oct. 15

" " 1884 C. 31,850 500 all 5 1/2 Jan. 15

U.S.A. 1,260 60 ...

CHINA IMP. (CH. BANK LTD.) 1888 241

Chinese Imp. (CH. BANK LTD.) 1888

The Bangkok Times hears that Rangoon will probably be visited early next year by Mr. George Augustus Sala, who intends making a lecturing tour through India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, and then on through the principal ports in Japan and China. The management of the business details of his tour are to be in the hands of an experienced agent, well known in Rangoon, and his visit will be looked forward to with pleasure.

The Bangkok Times of the 29th ultimo says:—The very low state of the river is causing general anxiety, and we would advise our readers to buy in a good stock of fresh water without further delay. It is now some sixteen years since the present low water level was reached, and consequently a large amount of sickness has necessarily ensued. We may expect a very heavy inflow of salt water during the next three months, therefore it is best to be prepared and to fill up every available tank, jar and cistern before it is too late.

A PETITION has been lodged in the French Chamber of Deputies for the establishment of a tax on unmarried men. The proposal, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, is by no means a new one here; but up to the present, at recent times, no practical measure has been adopted for bringing it under the direct notice of the legislature. We may expect that a good deal of fun will be made of the petition, and that the chroniclers will be exclusively anxious to amuse the public will do their best to enlighten their readers as to the domestic arrangements of particular members of the Legislature itself.

It would seem from the Bangkok Times that there is room for considerable competition for Chinese servants in the Siamese capital. It has issued to hand that paper says:—Only a few years ago, a good servant could be procured in Bangkok at a monthly wage of Ticals eight, and a good cook for ten; but we are told that the same servant now receives eighteen dollars, respectively, or do without them. How has this change come about? Surely not through scarcity of Chinese servants, for they are only too glad to leave Singapore for this "El Dorado"—but through our own stupidity and recklessness liberality to this class of people.

The proprietors of the Boston Herald announced on the 1st January to their employees a proposition to give them, for the current year, a portion of the net profit of the business. After reserving interest on the value of the property, the employees are to share in proportion to the wages received during the year. They also suggest to the employers the formation of a mutual benefit society, promising to contribute an amount equal to the aggregate contributions of the employees. The proprietors say in the circular announcing the proposition: "We hope that this experiment may be so successful that profit sharing may be adopted by us as a permanent policy."

A most important piece of information comes to us from the Colony of Natal. It is to the effect that in the Legislative Council on December 12th, a message was read from the Secretary of State for the Colonies declaring that the Council had no power to reduce the salary of the Governor of the Colony—who is Sir Arthur Havelock—during his tenure of office. Clearly, if the Legislative Councils of Crown Colonies have not the power to reduce the salary of a governor during his tenure of office, they have no right to take it, and the Princely Council, and the other West India Councils have therefore been working lately in the dark. When will this "one-man system of Government," we wonder, be thoroughly understood outside of the Colonial Office!—*Colonies & India.*

We observe from the latest American papers that the pleasure yacht *Brumby*, which visited this part of the world last summer, has arrived at Valparaiso on her voyage round the world. The paragraph announcing the fact reads as follows:—*New York, February 6.—Comptroller, William W. Phelps, has received a dispatch from his son, John J. Phelps, commanding the schooner yacht *Brumby*, announcing his safe arrival at Valparaiso, direct from the Society Islands. The *Brumby* started from New York a year ago last summer on a voyage around the world. She will sail leisurely down the coast and around Cape Horn and reach home next summer. Young Phelps wants, a few years hence, to go by steam over the same route he has just sailed in the *Brumby*.*

The Straits Times has the following notice regarding the late Mr Edgar, who died here about a fortnight ago. "Last Sunday, the 30th January, a memorial service was held by Messrs. Edgar & Co. here announcing the death at Hongkong that morning of Mr. Gustavus Edgar, the founder and senior partner of the firm. Mr. Edgar was of Armenian origin, but left Ispahan, where he was born, when very young, for Calcutta, where he was educated in English. From Calcutta he went to Batavia, where he served his time in the mercantile firm of a countryman, proceeding thence to Siam, where he established the firm of Edgar & Co. Some years ago he settled at Singapore, which he preferred to Java, with which he still maintained commercial relations on an extensive scale. He left Singapore some five months ago for Hongkong for a change, but recently he was taken ill with carbuncle which proved fatal. Mr. Edgar was one of the leading and most respected residents of the Armenian community of Singapore, by whom his early death at 47 is much regretted. He has left a widow and 8 children, who, we are glad to hear, are amply provided for. Two of his sons are being educated in England."

A LONDON telegram, in the American papers, dated the 14th January, contradicts the supposition that Lord Iddeleigh resigned on account of ill health. It says:—The Earl of Iddeleigh repudiated the Salisbury offer of the Privy Seal. Lord Iddeleigh denied that the continuation of his health delayed him from accepting an important office, and he withdrew from official life under a strong sense of having been ill-treated. His personal friends explain that he professed his resignation to enable Lord Salisbury to form a Coalition Cabinet. When the Prime Minister's efforts in that direction failed, Lord Iddeleigh considered himself entitled to hold a leading portfolio. His son, Lord St. Cyres, in a letter, contradicted the alleged ill health. He says that his father's family friends and medical advisers concur in the opinion that the interesting duties of the Foreign Office have had a very beneficial effect upon the Earl's health, and that he is now stronger than at any time since he left the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury's supporters, however, say that they are glad to get rid of Lord Iddeleigh. His son, Sir Henry, who is the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, has resigned,

abandoning an office which yielded him a yearly income of £1500.

A RAZZI and huzun widow who had buried three husbands recently went with a gentleman who in his younger years had paid her back alimony to inspect the graves of her dear departed. After contemplating them in mournful silence, she turned to her companion: "Ah, James, you might have been in that row now if you had only had a little more courage!"

The *Japan Mail* gives some amazing instances of the efforts made by some well-meaning but incapable Japanese to impart a knowledge of English to their countrymen. It says:—"Demand generally creates supply. The rule is violated in Japan, where the great taste for English, and the anxiety of all classes to learn English, has induced all sorts of charlatans to take the field as teachers, compilers of phrase-books, authors of *catechisms* and what not. We pity the unfortunate youth of Japan if they mistake for sound grain all the chaff offered to them by these rash instructors. It is probably inevitable that a great deal should be learned which will have to be unlearned, but in order to prevent that misfortune in one quarter, at all events, we would warn students against placing implicit faith in the dialogues printed by the *Tokyo Yoron Shashin*. In the last issue of that periodical we find, among eight short sentences which are given in English and Japanese, the following:—The *Tokyo Yoron Shashin* is the first to tell us that 'the heart is free from all sins.' How pitiful the sentences exactly as they occur! It will be seen that, in addition to lamentable ignorance of the commonest English idioms, their author will not even take the trouble to consult his dictionary; he writes 'today' for 'to-day.' The Japanese phrase which he translates so extrordianarily, with reference to the weather, is the equivalent of the everyday expression, 'This improvement in weather does one's spirits good.' But anything so idiomatic as that is evidently not dreamed of in his philosophy. It is precisely in trivial greetings and casual convergences of common thoughts that the value of a language show itself to us. We recommend the German in whose lot the dialogue department of the *Yoron Shashin* falls, to spend a few years longer at school before he undertakes to mislead his fellow-students.

The *Kyoto Zasshi*, in an editorial, urges upon Japanese the great importance of studying Chinese. A summarised translation of the article appears in the *Japan Mail*, as follows:—"Among the treaty powers China stands out distinctly from a commercial as well as a political point of view. Even at present, the trade with China represents more than a fifth portion of the whole commerce of Japan, and is yearly increasing. Under these circumstances it is strange that the Chinese language should be studied to such a limited extent. Continue our contemporary—China has now entered the path of civilization, and her demand for foreign commodities is increasing at a rate that Western nations hardly count on. If it were possible to open in that country a series of almost limitless extent, Western merchants have already entered upon the work of exploiting this vast commercial field, while the Japanese, who possess every facility of communication with China and use the character that her people employ, remain strangely inactive. When we advocate the formation of a coinage alliance and the equalization of the measures and weights of the two countries, the object that we have in view is to enable our countrymen to gain a commanding position in the markets of China by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese language, scarcely less important than either of the two, is indispensable, and is therefore compulsory. We urge the study of Chinese by adding artificial means to the already abundant natural facilities that we already enjoy in our relations with China. Surely the study of the Chinese

## THE CHINA MAIL.

To Let.

Mails.

THE CHINA REVIEW.  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,  
TENTH YEAR.

**TO LET.**  
ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS,'  
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,**  
Hongkong, December 3, 1886. 632

TO LET.

**WITH** immediate occupation the Company's PREMISES known as the P. & O. OLD OFFICES, Intoly in the occupation of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2220

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

## NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1 per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

## Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

## Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

## Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO., Agents, Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

## NOW PUBLISHED.

## BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS,

BY ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TUBINGEN.

THIRD EDITION

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1308

## SAFETY HOME.

A NY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 23, 1878.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1887, at noon, the Company's Steamship *NURNBERG*, Capt. B. D. Borden, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave the port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Capt. will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th February. (Parcels are to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 26, 1887. 130

## NOW READY.

## THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is now ready,

and may be had at the

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, &amp; CO.,

MESSRS. KELLY &amp; WALSH,

AND MR. W. BREWER,

Price, 60 Cents.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES,  
Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'

ON COMPENSATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW  
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH,  
at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at the  
China Mail Office.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1887. 291

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.  
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.  
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
9. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
10. Kowloon Wharf.  
11. Jardine's Wharf.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.  
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.  
2. From Blue Buildings to East Point.  
3. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.  
4. From Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard.